CITY OF SUMTER
2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
System No. 4310001

CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION? YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.079	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppm)	4	4	1.6	No	2014	Discharge from metal refineries and coal
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.0	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	Range=0-8.05	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	Range=0-1.08	No	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	1.55	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
	MRDL	MRDLG				
Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	0.67	No	2014	Water additive used to control microbes
	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.14	0	No	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15	0	1>AL	No	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

CITY OF SUMTER
2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
System No. 4310001

The City of Sumter is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report, a requirement of Consumer Confidence Reporting. The report is required by DHEC and EPA to inform you about the water provided by the City of Sumter and to assure you that the water is both safe and dependable. Your water source is ground water from wells. These wells draw water from the Upper Black Creek Aquifer. DHEC has completed an assessment of our source water. The Source Water Assessment (SWAP) is no longer available on DHEC web site. It can be requested through FOI so therefore the link has changed to the following http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection .

The City is pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Charles Glasscho at 481-4177 or call the City Manager's Office at 436-2500. Sumter City Council serves as the Water Utility Board with their meetings held the first and third Tuesday's of each month at 5:30 p.m. in The Opera House at 21 North Main Street. You are welcome to attend any of their meetings.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substance or constituents such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some amount of some constituent. It's important to remember that the presence of constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about constituents and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Sumter routinely monitors your drinking water, as required by The State and EPA, for microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic constituents. We have always met all of these requirements and want you to know that we pay special attention to all rules. In the monitoring period of January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2014 all required tests were conducted for individual constituents in your drinking water. Eight constituents were detected; all at levels well below the safe drinking water level. The attached "Analysis Result" table gives information on our testing and verifies that no constituent exists that could cause any potential health concern.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Sumter is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek the advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations; The City of Sumter is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. If you need assistance, call 436-2558, 24 hours a day, or 481-4177 during normal business hours. We ask that you continue to help us protect this valuable resource and report any concerns to our offices.

Sincerely,

Joseph T. McElveen, Jr. Mayor

DALZELL WATER DISTRICT
2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
System No. 4320001

CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION? YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.0	No	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use.
	MRDL	MRDLG				
Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	1.0	No	2014	Water additive used to control microbes
Gross Alpha Exc. Radon & Uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	3.09	No	2014	Erosion of Natural Deposits
	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.0975	0	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

DALZELL WATER DISTRICT
2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
System No. 4320001

The City of Sumter is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report, a requirement of Consumer Confidence Reporting. The report is required by DHEC and EPA to inform you about the water provided by the City of Sumter and to assure you that the water is both safe and dependable. Your water source is ground water from wells. These wells draw water from the Upper Black Creek Aquifer. DHEC has completed an assessment of our source water. The Source Water Assessment (SWAP) is no longer available on the DHEC web site. It can be requested through FOI so therefore the link has changed to the following http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection

The City is pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Charles Glasscho at 481-4177 or call the City Manager's Office at 436-2500. Sumter City Council serves as the Water Utility Board with their meetings held the first and third Tuesday's of each month at 5:30 p.m. in The Opera House at 21 North Main Street. You are welcome to attend any of their meetings.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substance or constituents such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some amount of some constituent. It's important to remember that the presence of constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about constituents and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Sumter routinely monitors your drinking water, as required by The State and EPA, for microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic constituents. We have always met all of these requirements and want you to know that we pay special attention to all rules. In the monitoring period of January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 all required tests were conducted for individual constituents in your drinking water. Four constituents were detected; all at levels well below the safe drinking water level. The attached "Analysis Result" table gives information on our testing and verifies that no constituent exists that could cause any potential health concern.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Sumter is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek the advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations; The City of Sumter is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. If you need assistance, call 436-2558, 24 hours a day, or 481-4177 during normal business hours. We ask that you continue to help us protect this valuable resource and report any concerns to our offices.

Sincerely,

Joseph T. McElveen, Jr. Mayor

OSWEGO RURAL WATER
2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
System No. 4320006

CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION? YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.074	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.0	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Halocetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60	2.1	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	8.0	No	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
	MRDL	MRDLG				
Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	0.78	No	2014	Water additive used to control microbes
	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.045	0	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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OSWEGO RURAL WATER
2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
System No. 4320006

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The City of Sumter routinely monitors your drinking water, as required by The State and EPA, for microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic constituents. We have always met all of these requirements and want you to know that we pay special attention to all rules. In the monitoring period of January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2014 all required tests were conducted for individual constituents in your drinking water. Six constituents were detected; all at levels well below the safe drinking water level. The attached "Analysis Result" table gives information on our testing and verifies that no constituent exists that could cause any potential health concern.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Sumter is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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As you can see by the table, our system had no violations; The City of Sumter is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. If you need assistance, call 436-2558, 24 hours a day, or 481-4177 during normal business hours. We ask that you continue to help us protect this valuable resource and report any concerns to our offices.

Sincerely,

Joseph T. McElveen, Jr. Mayor

REMBERT WATER SYSTEM
2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
System No. 4310004

CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION? YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.0	No	2014	Water additive used to control microbes.
Combined Radium (pC/l)	0	5	12.1 Range = 5.53-12.1	Yes*	2014	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Gross Alpha (pC/l)	0	15	12.7 Range = 3.9-12.7	No	2014	Erosion of Natural Deposits.

* Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.
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Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

REMBERT WATER SYSTEMS
2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
System No. 4310004

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As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substance or constituents such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some amount of some constituent. It's important to remember that the presence of constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about constituents and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Sumter routinely monitors your drinking water, as required by The State and EPA, for microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic constituents. We have always met all of these requirements and want you to know that we pay special attention to all rules. In the monitoring period of January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014 all required tests were conducted for individual constituents in your drinking water. Three constituents were detected; seven were well below the safe drinking water level. In a recent round of source water sampling the constituent combined radium did exceed the maximum contaminant level. The City of Sumter is currently in the process of implementing corrective action to reduce the level of radium of the water. The attached "Analysis Result" table gives information on our testing and verifies that no constituent exists that could cause any potential health concern.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Sumter is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek the advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations; The City of Sumter is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. If you need assistance, call 436-2558, 24 hours a day, or 481-4177 during normal business hours. We ask that you continue to help us protect this valuable resource and report any concerns to our offices.

Sincerely,

Joseph T. McElveen, Jr. Mayor

TOWN OF MAYESVILLE WATER SYSTEM
2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
System No. 4310003

CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION? YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.0	No	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Combined radium (pCi/l)	0	5	4.1	No	2014	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Gross Alpha Excl. Radon & Uranium (pCi/l)	0	15	6.94	No	2014	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Beryllium	4	4	1.6 Range ND-1.6	No	2012	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.064 Range ND-0.064	No	2012	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.24 Range 0-0.24	No	2012	Corrosion of pipe. Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	0.25 Range 0-0.25	No	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits. Runoff from cropland.
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.0	No	2014	Water additive used to control microbes.
	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.12	0	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to a single penny in $10,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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TOWN OF MAYESVILLE WATER SYSTEMS
2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
System No. 4310003

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The City of Sumter routinely monitors your drinking water, as required by The State and EPA, for microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic constituents. We have always met all of these requirements and want you to know that we pay special attention to all rules. In the monitoring period of January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2014 all required tests were conducted for individual constituents in your drinking water. Nine constituents were detected; all at levels well below the safe drinking water level. The attached "Analysis Result" table gives information on our testing and verifies that no constituent exists that could cause any potential health concern.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Sumter is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek the advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations; The City of Sumter is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. If you need assistance, call 436-2558, 24 hours a day, or 481-4177 during normal business hours. We ask that you continue to help us protect this valuable resource and report any concerns to our offices.

Sincerely,

Joseph T. McElveen, Jr. Mayor

WESSEX SUBDIVISON WATER SYSTEM
2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
System No. 4310016

CONSTITUENT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION? YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.0	No	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Dibromochloropropane (ppm)	0	200	0.054	No	2014	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans and cotton.
Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	1.0	No	2014	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	3.8	No	2013	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha	0	15	3.6	No	2013	Erosion of Natural Deposits
	MRDL	MRDLG				
Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	1.0	No	2014	Water additive used to control microbes
	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION YES/NO	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.011	0	No	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per trillion (ppb) - one part per trillion corresponds to a single penny in $10,000,000,000

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

WESSEX SUBDIVISION WATER SYSTEMS
2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
System No. 4310016

The City of Sumter is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report, a requirement of Consumer Confidence Reporting. The report is required by DHEC and EPA to inform you about the water provided by the City of Sumter and to assure you that the water is both safe and dependable. Your water source is ground water from wells. These wells draw water from the Upper Black Creek Aquifer. DHEC has completed an assessment of our source water. The Source Water Assessment (SWAP) is no longer available on the DHEC web site. It can be requested through FOI so therefore the link has changed to the following http://www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection .

The City is pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Charles Glasscho at 481-4177 or call the City Manager's Office at 436-2500. Sumter City Council serves as the Water Utility Board with their meetings held the first and third Tuesday's of each month at 5:30 p.m. in The Opera House at 21 North Main Street. You are welcome to attend any of their meetings.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substance or constituents such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some amount of some constituent. It's important to remember that the presence of constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about constituents and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Sumter routinely monitors your drinking water, as required by The State and EPA, for microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic constituents. We have always met all of these requirements and want you to know that we pay special attention to all rules. In the monitoring period of January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2014 all required tests were conducted for individual constituents in your drinking water. Seven constituents were detected; all at levels well below the safe drinking water level. The attached "Analysis Result" table gives information on our testing and verifies that no constituent exists that could cause any potential health concern.

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